

**What is claimed is:**

1. A driving apparatus for a plasma display panel, comprising:

5 a scan driver for applying a first sustaining pulse to a scan electrode during a sustain period;

a sustain driver for applying a second sustaining pulse alternating with said first sustaining pulse to a common sustain electrode during said sustain period;

10 a sustain voltage source for supplying a driving voltage to the scan driver and the sustain driver such that the first and second sustaining pulses can be applied; and

control means for controlling a voltage value of said driving voltage in correspondence with a driving temperature at which the panel is driven.

2. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said sustain voltage source includes:

20 at least two driving voltage sources for supplying said driving voltage; and

a plurality of switching devices provided among the driving voltage source, the scan driver and the sustain driver.

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3. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein said control means includes:

30 a temperature sensor for generating a bit control signal corresponding to said driving temperature at which the panel is driven; and

a switch controller for turning on any one of said switching devices in response to said bit control signal.

4. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said temperature sensor divides a high temperature into a plurality of temperature levels, and generates said bit control signal differentiated for each temperature level.

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5. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein said switch controller controls said switching devices such that said first and second sustaining pulses having a lower voltage value as a temperature of the panel is more  
10 raised can be applied in response to said bit control signal.

6. A driving apparatus for a plasma display panel, comprising:

15 a scan driver for applying a scanning pulse and a first sustaining pulse to a scan electrode;

a sustain driver for applying a second sustaining pulse alternating with said first sustaining pulse to a common sustain electrode;

20 a temperature sensor for sensing a peripheral temperature at which the panel is driven;

a sustain voltage source for supplying a driving voltage to the scan driver and the sustain driver such that the first and second sustaining pulses can be  
25 applied; and

a timing controller for controlling the scan driver and the sustain driver in correspondence with said peripheral temperature sensed by the temperature sensor.

30 7. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein said temperature sensor includes:

a first temperature sensor for sensing a high driving temperature; and

a second temperature sensor for sensing a low driving temperature.

8. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein  
5 said high temperature is 40°C to 90°C while said low temperature is 20°C to -20°C.

9. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein  
10 said timing controller controls the scan driver and the sustain driver such that first and second sustaining pulses each having a first period can be applied when the panel is driven at said high temperature, whereas it controls the scan driver and the sustain driver such that first and second sustaining pulses each having a second  
15 period different from said first period can be applied at the other case.

10. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein  
20 said first period is wider than said second period.

11. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein  
said first temperature sensor divides a high temperature into a plurality of temperature levels, and generates said bit control signal differentiated for each temperature  
25 level.

12. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein  
said timing controller controls the scan driver and the sustain driver such that said first and second sustaining  
30 pulses each having a wider period as said temperature level is more raised can be applied.

13. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 12, wherein

periods of said first and second sustaining pulses are set widely as a high interval and a low interval of said first and second sustaining pulses are widened equally.

5 14. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 12, wherein periods of said first and second sustaining pulses are set widely as low intervals of said first and second sustaining pulse are kept constantly while high intervals of said first and second sustaining pulses are widened.

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15 15. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 12, wherein periods of said first and second sustaining pulses are set widely as high intervals of said first and second sustaining pulse are kept constantly while low intervals of said first and second sustaining pulses are widened.

20 16. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said timing controller controls the scan driver such that said scanning pulse having a first width can be applied when the panel is driven at said low temperature while said scanning pulse having a second width different from said first width can be applied at the other case.

25 17. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 16, wherein said first width is wider than said second width.

30 18. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said second temperature sensor divides said low temperature into a plurality of temperature levels, and generates said bit control signal differentiated for each temperature level.

19. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 18, wherein

said timing controller controls the scan driver such that said scanning pulse having a larger width as said temperature level is more lowered can be applied.

5 20. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 19, wherein a width of said scanning pulse is set to 0.5 $\mu$ s to 5 $\mu$ s.

21. The driving apparatus as claimed in claim 19, further comprising:

10 a data driver for applying a data pulse corresponding to the width of said scanning pulse under control of the timing controller.

22. A method of driving a plasma display panel, comprising  
15 the steps of:

applying a sustaining pulse having a first period when the panel is driven at the normal temperature; and

20 applying a sustaining pulse having a second period different from said first period when the panel is driven a temperature higher than the normal temperature.

23. The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein said second period is wider than said first period.

25 24. The method as claimed in claim 22, further comprising the steps of:

dividing said high temperature into a plurality of temperature levels; and

30 setting said second period in correspondence with said temperature level.

25. The method as claimed in claim 24, wherein said second period is more widened as said temperature level is

more raised.

26. The method as claimed in claim 22, further comprising the step of:

5        setting a voltage value of a sustaining pulse applied when the panel is driven at the normal temperature to be different from that of a sustaining pulse applied when the panel is driven at a temperature higher than the normal temperature.

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27. The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the voltage value of said sustaining voltage applied when the panel is driven at the high temperature is set to be lower than that of said sustaining pulse applied when the panel  
15 is driven at the normal temperature.

28. The method as claimed in claim 26, further comprising the steps of:

20        dividing said high temperature into a plurality of temperature levels; and

      setting the voltage value of said sustaining pulse in correspondence with said temperature level.

29. The method as claimed in claim 28, wherein the  
25 voltage value of said sustaining pulse is more lowered as said temperature level is more raised.

30. A method of driving a plasma display panel, comprising the steps of:

30        applying a scanning pulse having a first width when the panel is driven at the normal temperature; and

      applying a scanning pulse having a second width different from said first width when the panel is driven a

temperature lower than the normal temperature.

31. The method as claimed in claim 30, wherein said second width is larger than said first width.

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32. The method as claimed in claim 30, further comprising the steps of:

dividing said low temperature into a plurality of temperature levels; and

10        setting the second width of said scanning pulse in correspondence with said temperature level.

33. The method as claimed in claim 32, wherein said second width is more enlarged as said temperature level is  
15 more lowered.